

American



Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

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EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

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ICE HOUSES, under the ground and on the ground.—Those only who have enjoyed the luxury and the value of an ice house in the country, can duly imagine the suffering that ensues the want of one, at this season. You are reminded of the loss you have sustained, from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof.

You have need of it alike, for your milk and your butter—your meat, and your melons after meat. If a lamb is killed at this season, and there is no ice house, you must devour it and give it away in waste, or have it spoil; whereas, with an ice house, a small beef may be killed in dog days, to be eaten, fresh, for a week or ten days; and any part of it may be "salted away" to your liking. You want ice with your water and ice with your wine,—if you have any to be cooled—and all Physicians know that nothing is more needful and salutary than ice in profusion in cases of the inflammation and fevers, that prevail at this season. But it is needless to dwell on the delights and the advantages of an abundance of this commodity throughout the summer, in a country like ours; and the privation and misery that must be endured by those who have to drink hot water, eat hot melons, and butter that, when you attempt it, won't stay taken up on your knife—He that is not wormed with vexation and disgust at the very thought of such a state of things, must be of an icy nature, with no sensibility to what constitutes the solid comfort, or the refinements of good living. On the best manner of constructing ice-houses and the Philosophy thereof, there appear to be different and even contradictory opinions; and especially as to the expediency of a *free ventilation at the top of the house*. Some say leave the top as open as possible, to carry off evaporation—others say why not exclude the air altogether, which being warmer than the ice, must promote its dissolution. Some recommend the utmost economy and simplicity—others describe modes of building that are neither economical or simple. For ourselves we suspect that ice would keep no where better than in a common fodder house, if made very thick left open at both ends, and some expedient adopted to carry off quickly all moisture in the course of dissolution as that goes on. We have heard it said, and have seen it in some measure confirmed, that a mass of ice wrapped in a blanket, and placed in a basket in the sun, will keep longer than an equal quantity, placed in like manner in the cellar. After all, in a hilly country, where the soil is porous, and especially where a sandy bottom can be obtained, nothing is easier than to have plenty of ice, if the Farmer will only be at the necessary trouble and expense, without some, of both of which, nothing good, of importance, can, or ought to be had. Let him but sink a "log

cabin" in the ground, putting dry straw between the logs and the bank; and a large thickly thatched roof over it, and (quere?) leaving both ends open, but taking care, of course, to keep out rain, and he will have plenty of ice to keep every thing sweet and cool—provided he will consent to make the House large enough and to fill it compactly and full.

The difficulty has been with those who live in flat alluvial situations, but little elevated above water, where, at a very inconsiderable depth, you are sure to encounter springs or much moisture—and yet such is perhaps the very locality where ice may be more easily preserved from dissolution; by having the structure in which it is placed for that purpose, *above* instead of *under* the ground. Under the necessity of having one built in that way, or of suffering intolerably for want of ice, we wrote to a friend at New Castle, to inquire as to the structure of the ice house erected at that place, by the Steamboat Company, which we had understood was altogether above ground, and had kept the ice remarkably well. The following is his obliging reply—It will be seen that he does not say whether any aperture is to be left in the roof for ventilation. We have some doubt about the tan at the bottom of the ice house, apprehending that sand alone, might be better, as being altogether exempt from the process of putrefaction and fermentation, to which the tan would be in some measure liable. Suppose the natural bottom to consist, as in our case of hard tenacious clay, that will hold water like a box, will it not be better to have the bottom dug somewhat lower through the centre, and there place a box, perforated with many holes, passing under the sand to lead off any water that may filtrate into it, through tan which might be put into this wooden drain to let out the water, and keep out the air?

The observing reader will perceive that there is yet room for inquiry on a subject of universal interest, and those who can add any thing founded on experience, or the scientific principles that belong to the case, will render a welcome favor as well to the public as to the Editor, if one may be allowed, in such a place, to speak for himself.

NEW CASTLE, July 30, 1840.

My Dear Sir—It will afford me much pleasure, to aid you in the construction of a suitable house, for the preservation of ice upon your "swamp" residence.

We have two ice houses, each with two apartments, constructed upon the surface—but I do not believe a particular description of them, would materially assist you; and I therefore prefer giving you some general directions, by which you will derive more assistance, than from an account of the houses to which I refer, that are intended to supply the large demand of several steamboats.

If I knew the materials most convenient to you, my recommendations would be of more value. I suppose however, you have easy access to such materials as will build a common frame house. Take these materials suitable to make a frame, 20 by 20 in the clear, or 20 by 18—and about 12 or 15 feet to the upper part of the frame. The studs of the frame to be so arranged as that the inner lining will be about 12 inches from the weather boarding, which space is to be carefully filled up with tan. This is the best cheap non-conductor. But you may not perhaps be in the neighborhood of a tan-yard. This will very much

mar the whole plan; and if this should be the case, you must use dry chaff or straw, filling up the interstices with great care. If you have tan, put it two feet deep at the bottom, removing the clay sub-soil, and putting sand in its place. The roof may be thatched or made of shingles or boards, with a straw lining inside. As to the bottom of the house, let the water from the dissolving of the ice, pass into sand or gravel, the bottom being covered with either tan or straw.

Any carpenter with the most ordinary materials, may soon put up such a house. When the frame is prepared, he commences putting on his boards inside and out, and the filling of the space proceeds at the same time. The boards are put on rough, without any grooving.

Your houses being now built, and at a trifling cost, how is the ice to be put in? We have a clear in the end, of course above the lower part of the roof, with a suspended railway, upon which a car moves, with a pulley and rope drawn by a horse. As to this part, it will require but very little mechanical ingenuity to contrive a plan of getting in the ice.

The most material advice I can offer you, is to begin your ice house while you are suffering for the want of such a luxury as ice—If you do not, the next summer will find you in a hot swamp.

The great failure is in making the house too small. With reasonable dimensions, I would make a log cabin which would hold ice, with one filling, longer than Gen. H's. presidential term.

Prepare your house, commencing it at once, and make yourself comfortable in the swamp next summer. Upon assurance of its being filled, I do not know but I will call and see the architecture. Whether this should happen or not, believe me,

Very sincerely, yours,

J. R.

WEANING LAMBS ON GRASS.

Mr. Chipman, who belongs in New York, but has been lecturing on temperance in this State for sometime, among other matters recommends from experience weaning lambs early in the season on grass instead of late in the fall. In the Temperance Gazette of May 14th, he publishes the following article on the subject.

"As the Gazette is somewhat of a miscellaneous character, I will make no apology for flying off in a tangent now and then, and introducing any subject which may afford instruction or amusement to its readers. And among all the subjects which might present themselves to the mind of a temperance agent I think I shall introduce the very last that might be thought of when I name that of *Weaning Lambs*. I have been, in the course of my travels in Maine, surprised to find that apparently, little attention is paid by your farmers as to the time when their lambs shall come. I think I have seen young lambs here in every month since December. In New York, where wool is next to grain, our great staple; you might perhaps not see a single young lamb, in looking over five hundred flocks, previous to the first, and very few, until quite the last of April. Of the importance of attending to this point it is not my purpose, nor can I deem it necessary to speak.—But I find so far as I have heard any thing said on the subject, that the idea of weaning your lambs, has not been heard of here. Why sir, in this matter, you are just about fifteen years behind us at the west. I really do not think that our farmers, at this day, oftener permit their lambs to remain with the ewes until winter, than they do their calves. It is universally done. The lambs and ewes are separated in the month of Aug. or quite early in September,—the lambs being about four months old. The ewe and lamb are both greatly benefited by the separation. The ewe gets into good plight

before the setting in of winter, and the lambs of the next year will be stronger—less likely to die—and not only so, but the number will be increased. The wool of the sheep will be of better quality, and the fleece heavier. This might be expected, but the principal objection that will present itself to the minds of those who have not seen this practiced, will be on account of the lambs. It will be supposed they will suffer from being thus early deprived of their accustomed nourishment. This however, I know is a great mistake. Put the lambs into fresh feed, and they evidently forget their dams in two or three days, and do not, even at first, as might be expected, fall away, and in a few weeks they become fat—they are more easily wintered, depending wholly upon the food you furnish them, and their appetite not impaired by the little they might still get from the dam.—Another advantage is that being thus separated, you may if disposed pay more attention to them, and give them better food than to the rest of the flock. And still another thing which I think of great importance, you may thus prevent their having increase the next year. That they ought not to have lambs until two years old, every one will agree that has had any experience in raising sheep.

My attention was first called to this subject, probably about 16 or 18 years ago by seeing it practiced by one of our best farmers. Having tried it and found its benefits, I presented the subject among others of a practical character, in an address which I delivered before the Ontario county agricultural Society. My remarks were copied into an almanac and the attention of the people thus generally called to it, and its obvious utility probably more than my recommendation, led almost at once to its general adoption.

From the Farmers' Cabinet.

THE TREATMENT OF SICK ANIMALS.

There are so many erroneous notions prevalent in the community, respecting injured or diseased domestic animals, and such unnatural and injurious practices as a consequence of these incorrect views, that no apology is necessary for an attempt to subvert the cause and interests of these useful creatures, who, if they had tongues to speak, would tell sad tales of the wrongs to which they have been, and still are, too often subjected.

We do not propose to give an essay on the particular cases that require attention—our object is rather, very briefly to ask the owners of domestic animals to be guided by a few correct principles, which are applicable to nearly all cases, and which will at least prevent our doing harm, where we are not able to effect much good.

In the first place, then, we would insist, that when an animal is well he never requires any medicine—and when he is sick, we would protest against his being dosed with articles that are said to be "good" for a particular disease, without any reference to its violence or the symptoms, as common sense would dictate; that remedies the most opposite in their character and effects, may be equally advantageous in different periods of a case.

Always distrust the man and the remedy, when your friend declares that an article is always "good" or a "certain cure" for a disease, without reference to its symptoms—prescribing for the name of the disease, rather than the disease itself—this is the very essence of quackery, in man or beast.

A large proportion of the diseases of animals closely resemble those of the human family, and require a treatment conducted upon the same general principles—with some variations and some peculiarities, it is true, but none of those outrageous departures from common sense, which are too frequently witnessed.

A horse with pleurisy, or inflammation of the lungs, or apoplexy, requires a widely different treatment from one with colic or with worms. There is no more mystery about the diseases of a horse or an ox than about those of a man, and a violation of natural laws is as productive of pain and injury in one as the other.

There is too a great propensity, everywhere, to resort to active treatment in all cases—a feeling that is encouraged by the ignorant or designing for selfish purposes.—An adviser in sickness is often most useful, and shows most skill where he only tells what is to be avoided, and waits for indications for more active measures—doing little more than preventing ignorant but well-meaning persons from interfering with the salutary changes that may be going on.

Remember, that there is a restorative power in nature, to which it is always better to trust, than to direct active

remedies without knowing for what particular purpose they are given.

There is never occasion for the administration of the disgusting combinations which the poor animal is made to swallow, from the mere whim of an ignorant horse or cow doctor. Many a fine beast has been lost by his owner trusting to such prescriptions.

When your animal has fever, nature would dictate that all stimulating articles of diet or medicine should be avoided. Bleeding may be necessary to reduce the force of the circulation—purging, to remove irritating substances from the bowels—moist, light, and easily-digested food, that his weakened digestion may not be oppressed—cool drinks, to allay thirst, and, to some extent, compensate for diminished secretions—rest and quiet, to prevent undue excitement in his system, and so on through the whole catalogue of diseases—but nothing to be done without reason. Carry out this principle, and you will probably do much good—hardly great harm—go on any other, and your measures are more likely to be productive of injury than benefit. But, as we have before said, our object now is not to speak of diseases in detail—it is rather to encourage our agricultural friends to think before they act; to have a reason that will bear examination for every step in the management of a sick or injured animal; to remember they have a powerful assistant in nature (if she is fairly used,) and that specifics, as they are called, are much fewer and less to be trusted than their proprietors would have us believe. We might, indeed, almost sum up what we would desire in one general direction of five words:—TREAT YOUR BRUTES LIKE MEN.

From the Farmers' Cabinet.

ON RUST OR BLACK BLIGHT IN WHEAT.

SIR,—As the season is fast approaching when the rust, or black blight on wheat will, in all probability, make its appearance in many parts of the country, I would call the attention of your readers to an examination of the cause of the malady, and thus enable them to provide a remedy for the future in the shape of prevention, which is in all cases, but more especially in this, much more easy than cure.

I remember on the fourth day of last July, seeing a large field of wheat on the borders of the mill-race on the Brandywine, near Wilmington, Delaware, so completely covered with the rust as to be scarcely worth the expense of harvesting, but which was, even at that early period, in the midst of that operation—it was, indeed, a caution to behold! I understand that this wheat had been sown on a limed and manured fallow, a cause alone sufficient in that situation to account for all the evil.

An excellent writer observes, "according to our understanding of the principles which regulate and determine the preparation and application of the food of plants, must be our notions of the diseases of plants, and our ideas of the best mode or course of cultivating them." A wide difference undoubtedly exists in the formation, functions, and peculiar nature of animals and vegetables, but yet they may, in many respects, be assimilated, and thus, by comparison, the proper treatment of plants be simplified, and rendered more easy of explanation and comprehension. I shall take leave to state that the observations and experience of many years have convinced me, that the opinions of the great reformer of the medical profession, Mr. Abernethy—"the most afflicting diseases to which the human species are subjected, are generated in the stomach, and consequently are to be remedied by the stomach,"—are perfectly just and well founded; and I am also convinced that most of the diseases of animals and plants may be accounted for and remedied on the same principles. From what has been said, it is clear that vegetables cannot be supported without a due supply of food, and that with these, as with animals, the quantity and quality of food must possess an equal influence. Now every man is aware that the quality of the food he consumes is equally as determined in its effects as the quantity, and such, no doubt, is the case with plants, as above observed; and when an animal is constrained to live on impure food, it is induced to consume a greater quantity, to make up as much as possible for the deficiency of quality, and the consequence is, a distension of the stomach and bowels; and this is often followed by a poverty and corruption of the fluids, which produce disease and debility; and the body is wasted by eruptions, and becomes a vermin; and when an animal is glutted with gross and

rich food, a surfeit is the consequence, and it is subjected to a stagnation of the fluids, inflammations and eruptions, which often end in mortification and death; the plants, under the same circumstances, are subject to the same consequences; and these observations will be found correctly to apply to and afford a clear exemplification of the rust, or black blight in wheat.

On this subject Sir J. Sinclair says, "It appears from an able paper, written by a distinguished naturalist, (Sir Joseph Banks,) that this disease is OCCASIONED by the growth of minute parasitical fungus, or mushrooms on the leaves, stems, and glumes, or chaff of the living plants; and that the roots of the fungus, intercepting the sap intended by nature for the nutriment of the grain, render the grain lean and shrivelled, and in some cases rob it completely of its flour; nor is this all, the straw becomes black and rotten, unfit for fodder, or little better than a *caput mortuum*, possessing neither strength or substance." And again, "several of the accidents above enumerated, may contribute to the production of rust, but there are two additional circumstances which likewise tend to promote it: first, having the land in too rich a state for grain crops, and secondly, when too frequent a repetition of crops of wheat takes place: and it has been well observed, that when crops intended to ripen their seed, are objects of culture, there is not only wanted a degree of vigor and luxuriance in the plants sufficient for the purpose, but if the fertility of the soil be raised to a higher pitch than is necessary or consistent with that object, injurious, rather than beneficial consequences may be the result: land may be too rich for grain crops, and it is better to keep it in a well-balanced condition or in a medium state of productiveness for this purpose, than in too fertile a state. The greater quantity of sap and juice in vegetables growing on highly cultivated lands, it is evident, must necessarily render them more susceptible of the effects of sudden and extreme changes, and consequently, more liable to disease; besides, as mushrooms are produced on beds of dung, great quantities of manure must promote the growth of fungi, or parasitical plants on the crops of wheat, if they are once infected—the wheat produced on the site of a dunghill is always rusted, even in the most favorable seasons, and if the whole field is a species of dunghill, how can it escape?"

A too frequent repetition of crops of wheat, more especially when accompanied by great quantities of manure to force a crop, will often have the same effect. The rust was but little known in the western or northern parts of England, or the southern counties of Scotland, until of late years, when every exertion has been made to increase the quantity of that grain in those countries."

T. A. Knight observes, "By crossing the different varieties of wheat a new sort may be produced, which will completely escape being rusted, although crops in the neighborhood, and in almost every district in the country, may suffer by it in the same year." and he then goes on to argue, "these circumstances tend to prove, that the rust does not depend solely on atmospheric influence; otherwise, it could not be prevented by change of seed, or by the crossing of different varieties." Now, this theory of Mr. Knight's is grounded on a superficial view of things, and is a mere fallacious hypothesis. Indeed, all these great naturalists appear to have bewildered themselves in specious theory, and from not having traced the operations of nature to its source, have, throughout, mistaken the effects for the cause.

Now, suppose a farmer was to find a sheep unhappily reduced, and preyed upon by maggots, or the larva of the flesh-fly, he may very justly suppose that the maggots reduced the sheep, and as justly expect, that whatever sheep were subjected to the maggots would be reduced in the same manner—then what would be the best and proper remedy? Knowing the maggots to be produced by eggs deposited by flies, would he try to cover his sheep from the flies, or attempt to remove them where there were no flies? Now, where is the farmer or shepherd that does not know that flesh-flies will not deposit their eggs on a healthy part of a sheep, or if they do, that they will not produce maggots? they know full well, that if a sheep be diseased by eruptions, or if wounded, the flies will find out those places, and there deposit their eggs; and therefore the remedy is simple—cure and prevent the disease, or protect the wound, and the evil is avoided—remove the cause, and the effects cease. And very similar will be found the disease in wheat, called the rust, or black blight, and its cause. The fungus undoubtedly preys upon that which is intended to nourish and sustain the wheat, but

what affords an attraction and lodgement for the fungus? *this is the grand question.* It is stated that the fungus is a parasitical plant, like the mistletoe, but this is not the fact, for the fungus has no power to attach itself to, or penetrate the *healthy stalks* of the wheat, any more than the larva of the flesh-fly have the *healthy skin* of the sheep.

Any one who will examine the stalks of wheat growing on a luxuriant, rank soil, about the time of its first showing the swelling of the ear, will perceive the vessels to become ruptured, either from the luxuriant flow of the sap upon the tender tops of the plants being checked by cold winds, or an unhealthy overfulness, or some other casual obstruction; and the sap being thus suddenly checked, will rupture the vessels, and ooze out through little slits, or longitudinal fissures; the discharged matter will soon assume the appearance of a white jelly; as it dies, it will become yellow, and then brown, and of a hard texture; and in proportion as the sap-vessels are injured and destroyed, and this exudation takes place, the plant must, of course, more or less fail in its supply of nourishment to the grain. In some cases, the strongest stalks may not be able to push the ear beyond the leaf, and the corn, consequently, will be starved: and whilst the season continues dry and cold, the exuded sap will remain like dry gum; but as it advances, and the weather becomes warm and moist, the gum becomes moist, soft and putrefying, and then it forms and affords a nutritive bed for the mould or fungus, which grows and increases until it is deprived of moisture or is so reduced as to be insufficient to sustain it, when it dies; and according as the season is favorable or unfavorable to its growth, it produces a brown or black powdery substance in a proportional quantity. Thus then, *the foundation or cause of the rust of fungus is the putrefying matter discharged from the ruptured sap-vessels of the plant;* and although the ruptures may be occasioned by a contraction or obstruction of the vessels by atmospheric influence; the overfulness or over-luxuriance of the plant produced by surfeit; or the being glutted with rank and unwholesome food, and its incapacity of digestion, and unhealthy obstructions render it more liable to such injuries; and may, therefore, be considered as the general cause of the disease, blight or rust.

I have planted wheat on a rank compost of dung, which from its first appearance in the autumn, during its growth in the winter and in the spring, maintained excessive luxuriance, but which was ultimately so reduced by rust as to be rendered weak, and incapable of bringing its seed to perfection. At the same time, and close alongside, I also planted wheat in a pure and sweet sand, and supplied it with a solution or infusion of rotten dung by way of food; this never appeared half so luxuriant as the other, but the stalks or straw grew perfectly healthy, and free from disease, and the grain was of good quality.

I would urge upon your numerous readers a serious consideration of the above remarks; they are upon a subject little understood, but which deserves the examination of every agriculturist throughout the Union. The great diversity of opinion on the subject of blight, must have arisen from the fact, that the *effect* has been mistaken for the *cause*, and whilst that error continues, there will be plenty of crops of rusted wheat—will our friends *look out for them*, as the almanacs say *now about*.

From the Albany Cultivator.
VALUABLE RECIPES.

For Scours or Dysentery in Horses.—One fourth of an ounce of gum gamboge, half an ounce of aloes; half an ounce of saltpetre; reduce all to a fine powder; add flour and water till it makes a thick dough or paste. Divide it into four pills; give one pill every night and morning. Give the horse half an ounce of ipecacuanha, dissolved in about two quarts of hot water, by adding half a pint of this solution into a pail of water for him to drink every four hours. When the fever has abated, take a quart of oak bark, pour two quarts of hot water upon it, and let it stand till cool. Give the horse a pint of this bark tea in a pail of water, and let the horse drink of it freely.

R. M. W.

Another.—Take a tablespoonful of saleratus, reduce it to a powder, and give it to the horse in a pint of new milk. Repeat the dose if necessary. This remedy has proved effectual in some severe cases.

Another.—Put into a junk bottle one pint of pint of good gin, and one ounce of indigo; shake well together,

and turn it down the horse. It will usually effect a cure in a very short time.

A. H. H.

Another.—Mr. Robinson, of Lake C. H. Indiana, states that the bark of the sweet gum, or liquid amber tree, of the west, is a certain remedy for the dysentery, in man or beast, and that in a multitude of cases, he has never known it fail.

Horn Distemper.—Spirits of turpentine rubbed in around the base of the horns, when the disease is in its incipient stages, will usually arrest its progress, and effect a cure. If it has so far advanced as essentially to lower the temperature of the horns, or horn, (for sometimes only one is attacked,) boring with a large nail gimblet on the under side of the horn, three or four inches from the head, will be necessary. If the horn is found very hollow at this place, another opening still nearer the head, may be necessary. The horns must be kept open, that the matter may freely escape; and they should be thoroughly syringed or washed out, twice or three times a day. Salt and water, or soap suds, is good for this. Allowing the matter in the horn to escape, relieves the distress of the animal, checks the inflammation about the head, and unless delayed too long, effects a cure.

Sore Backs, or Galls in Horses.—Rub white lead in sweet oil until a good paint is made, and apply a coating of this to the injured place. Milk will do, where the oil is not to be had. It is one of the effective applications. Some for the same difficulty use a solution of vitriol in water, for a wash; but in most cases, the white lead is to be preferred.

Roup, or Gapes in Poultry.—Soap mixed with the food of chickens, or Indian meal wet up with soap suds, and fed to them, is said to be a cure for this disorder, that is so fatal to poultry.

For Weak or Sore Eyes.—One of the best and easiest applications for weak eyes, is to take a small piece of copperas, (white is the best,) of the size of a pea, and dissolve it in a two ounce vial of soft water. When clear, this may be used for bathing the eyes, and with the best effects.

Bloating in Cattle.—Where other means have failed to reduce bloating or hoven in cattle, the volatile spirit of ammonia has frequently afforded almost immediate relief, owing to its chemically decomposing the gas generated in the stomach. The dose for a cow or ox, is a table spoonful; a tea spoonful for a sheep, diluted with water, or other convenient liquid.

Cure for Wounds—King of Oils.—This invaluable remedy for wounds in cattle or horses, particularly the latter, has lately been brought before the public, by Silas Gaylord, of Skaneateles, and we have known some very surprising cures performed by it, in the case of severe wounds in horses. The following are the directions given for preparing the medicine:

- 1 ounce of green copperas,
- 2 " of white vitriol,
- 2 " of common salt,
- 2 " of linseed oil,
- 8 " of West India molasses.

Boil over a slow fire fifteen minutes, in a pint of urine; when almost cold, add one ounce of oil of vitriol, and four ounces of spirits of turpentine. Apply it to the wound with a quill or feather, and the cure will be speedily effected.

Disease in Swine.—There appears to be one thing among the diseases in swine, of which I have not seen any notice in the Cultivator. It is a complaint occasioned by the small issuing holes on the inside of the fore legs, opposite the knee, becoming stopped. A hog complaining in this way, has the appearance of being foundered, and may be cured by having his legs, or those small holes rubbed in soapsuds or salt water with a corn cob.

Yours, &c. SAMUEL B. SHANNON.

Shelbyville, Ky. May 26, 1840.

Rearing Calves.—In almost every number of your valuable paper, we find some new and economical manner to rear calves. The following is one recommended in one of your Cultivators of last year, and as I have tried it, I can cheerfully recommend it to any one wishing to rear calves. From the 1st of March to the 11th of April, I had five calves dropped. As soon as they were found, they were taken from the cow, and given a good handful of salt, and then fed flax-seed jelly and hay tea mixed, three times a day, until the 15th of May, when they were turned out in pasture to live on grass and water; and, sir, it is a fact that I have not seen a calf that has been raised

in my neighborhood this spring, (and in every case they have been fed with milk,) that is as likely as the five raised on the flax-seed and hay tea. I estimate the expense of rearing each calf at 18 cents up to the time they were turned into grass.

E. S. WILLETT.

Bethlehem, June 18, 1840.

PERIOD OF GESTATION IN COWS.—One of the most satisfactory experiments relating to the subject, on record, is the one made by Earl Spencer, and the particulars of which are given in the second number of the English Agricultural Society Journal.

The table given contains the results in the case of seven hundred and sixty-four cows, and the following statements abridged from the paper, will exhibit some of the most important of the details:

First.—It appears that period of gestation varied from 220 days to 313 days; or no less than 90 days. Lord Spencer was, however, unable to rear any calves produced under 242 days. All under 260 days, and over 300, he thinks are decidedly premature, or irregular.

Second.—As 314 cows calved before the 284th day, and 310 after the 285th day, the average period of gestation must be considered as between 284 and 285 days; although the time stated in the work on Cattle by the London Society states it at 270 days.

Third.—It appears, that omitting those considered as premature or irregular, the cows whose period of gestation did not exceed 286 days, produced 233 cow calves, and of bull calves 234; while from those whose period exceeded 286 days, the cow calves were only 90, and the number of bull calves was 152. This certainly gives some support to the opinion so prevalent among farmers, that when a cow exceeds the usual time, the produce will be a bull calf.

Fourth.—There were seven cases of twin cow calves; five cases of twin bull calves; and eleven cases of twin cow and bull calves. Earl Spencer has never had a case in which the sexes were different, in which the heifer was a breeding one: they have uniformly been what are termed *free martins*. The cattle of which the above record has been kept, are pure improved Short Horn breed, and one of the finest herds in Great Britain.

A SUGGESTION TO PARENTS.—Were children accustomed from infancy to hear nothing but correct conversation, there would be but little need of their learning arbitrary rules of grammar—they would naturally speak and write correctly. Hence it is that children of educated parents are generally so much more easy and graceful in their conversation than the children of the uneducated. Our language, our manners, is caught from those with whom we associate, and if we would have the young improve in this important part of education, we must be careful that they hear no vulgarism from us. Parents and teachers cannot be too particular in the presence of imitative children.

PESTALIZZI.

From the Farmers' Cabinet.
FRUIT TREES.

Mr. Editor.—The following extracts from a foreign work will show the young people of our country how they keep up a succession of fruit trees in Germany, and perhaps it may stimulate some of them to imitate so laudable an example.

"In the duchy of Gotha, in Germany, there are many villages which obtain a rent of many hundred dollars a year for their fruit trees, which are planted on the roadside, and on the commons. Every *new-married couple* is bound to plant two young fruit trees. The rent arising from the trees thus planted is applied to the uses of the parish or town.

In order to preserve the plantations from injury or depredation, the inhabitants of the parish are all made answerable; each of whom is thus on the watch over the other; and if any one is caught in the act of committing any injury, all the damage done in the same year, the authors of which cannot be discovered, is attributed to him, and he is compelled to atone for it, according to its extent, either by fine or corporal punishment."

"A gentleman at Colchester, England, makes it a rule, whenever he builds a cottage, to plant a vine against its walls, and two or three apple and pear trees near to it, or in the garden, and thus he confers a greater benefit on his tenant, by giving him an innocent source of gratification to his children, and an excitement to a little extra industry on his own part, than if he had let him a comfortable, mean-looking hovel, at half the rent."

A few ornamental trees and shrubs, disposed with good taste about a farm-house, add much to the beauty and pleasantness of the scene; and they never fail to make a favorable impression, on the mind of a visitor, of the character of the inmates of the mansion. A season should never be suffered to pass by without some addition being made, by the young people, to the ornaments of the yard, garden, or lane leading to the house. Some families have displayed their industry, taste, and good judgment, in this respect, so conspicuously as to command the admiration of their neighborhood, and to excite the curiosity of travellers to inquire "who lives there?" Z.

MAGNIFICENT INDEED!

The following product of pork, as the annual return of one farmer, though not all on one farm, is probably unrivalled in New England or Old England. These were all fatted the last year and sold as stated. Total weight, 44,303 lbs. Our respected friend at Lexington is now distanced; for which we frankly say we are not sorry, because we know he will not be sorry; and for the simple reason that he will rejoice in any new stimulus or incentive to agricultural improvement. When we published his account, we supposed he had reached the top of the tree; and we knew a good many snarling fellows who were trying to look at him, (though the eyes of such folks seldom leave the ground,) and crying out 'sour grapes.' What will they say now! Here is a Rhode Island farmer who has planted his feet upon his shoulders, and stands a full length above him. All we can do is to pray the Supreme Court of the United States, when they come to decide the disputed boundary line between the two States, by all means to take this good man and his farms into Massachusetts. We want him. We must have him,—though what is to become of our little sister, if we take him away, we do not very well see. But then why should we desire to rob Rhoda of her jewels? It would not be just. Let us wear brighter if we can.—H. C.—N. E. Far.

Weight of ninety-eight Hogs sold in the Old Market in Providence, R. I.

2 hogs weighing—
644*
606†
—averaging 625 lb. or lbs. 1,250

*21 do. weighing—
571 534 558 536
562 540 582 519
508 561 522 525
523 502 513
548 551 525
553 514 510
—av. 537 10-21 lb. or 11,287

*56 do. weighing—
460 429 422 418
430 460 460 484
465 430 410 443
403 436 469 441
446 413 476 404
413 410 410 410
415 454 455 479
449 454 485 491
416 484 415 412
403 421 464 403
425 475 446 476
498 460 448 464
408 415 400 437
444 400 480 425
—av. 440 13-56 lb. or 24,653

*19 do. weighing—
352 391 330 398
375 347 393 391
392 394 359 381
333 383 367 383
378 398 368
—av. 374 7-19 lb. or 7,113

96 hogs—average weight 452 7-98 lbs., or 44,303

*Raised on the farm where fatted—18 months old when killed.

†Hogs—97 purchased 2d of 12th mo., 1838—average weight then, 121½ lbs.

White Cabbage leaves.—Cabbage leaves, a little meal, salt, kitchen will, crumbs, potatoe peelings, &c., mixed well together, are capital food for fattening pigs—save all your ground leaves for this purpose.

INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF WEEDS.

The question has been asked, how it was possible for China and Japan, with the ordinary products of agriculture, to furnish bread for a population, equaling, according to the latest census, about 300 persons to a square mile. The answer is to be found in the care with which every foot of ground is cultivated; in the fact that few animals are kept either for labor or food; and more perhaps than any thing else, in the entire freedom of the crops from every thing that can reduce their quantity or quality. Not a weed of any kind is to be found in the fields, and the most positive enactments and most assiduous attentions are directed to keeping the country free from them.

Few are aware how much weeds, or grasses, growing in a grain crop, detract from its value, by lessening the product. A vigorous root of charlock or thistle will draw from the earth the nutriment that would have given fullness to half a dozen ears of wheat; and where these, or any other foreign substance is permitted in a growing crop, that is sure to suffer in proportion to the quantity of the foul material present. Weeds injure a crop in two ways—by the room they occupy, to the exclusion of the valuable plants, and by the nutriment of which they rob the growing crop. We have seen fields in which the wheat maintained a dubious struggle with the red root, charlock or thistle; and where the stem and the ear both showed how much they needed to be relieved from such crowding and unwelcome neighbors. On the best cultivated farms of England or Belgium, not a plant or weed of any description can be found in a growing crop and in some years the Earl of Leicester has offered a reward, but without success, for the smallest or and weed that could be found in hundreds of acres of his turneps or his wheat.

In this country, but few experiments have been made to show the difference of the product between clean and foul fields, but several are recorded in Sinclair's Code of Agriculture, some of which we shall give, to call the attention of farmers to this point, and show that the labor expended in clearing fields or crops from weeds, is far from being lost, as many would seem, from their negligence in the matter, to suppose.

"1. *Wheat*. Seven acres of light gravelly land were fallowed and sown broad cast; one acre was measured off, and not a weed was pulled out of it; the other six were carefully weeded. The unweeded acres produced 18 bushels; the six weeded acres 136 bushels, or 22 1-2 bushels per acre; which is 4 1-2 bushels, or one-fourth of the whole, in favor of weeding.

"2. *Barley*. A six acre field was sown with barley, in fine tilth, and well manured. The weeding, owing to a great abundance of charlock, cost 12s. per acre. The produce of an unweeded acre, was only 13 bushels; of the weeded, 28. Difference in favor of the weeding, 15 bushels per acre, besides the land being so much cleaner for succeeding crops.

"3. *Oats*. Six acres were sown with oats; one acre ploughed but once and unmanured, produced only 17 bushels. Another six acres ploughed three times, manured, and weeded, produced 37 bushels per acre. This experiment proves that oats require good management, and will pay for it, as well as other crops. Ten bushels of the increased produce may be fairly attributed to the weeding, and the other ten to the manure."

It is admitted that the labor and expense of weeding a crop is considerable; but if the difference be such as is here stated, and there is no reason to doubt it, as it is abundantly corroborated by other experiments, then it should be more generally and promptly attended to than it is. If our farmers could raise 4 1-2 bushels of wheat, 15 of barley, or 10 of oats, additional to their usual crop per acre, the effect would at once be felt in every department of labor in our country. No one can travel through our country before harvest time, without being convinced that millions of acres might have their products increased in as great a ratio as the above, by entire freedom from weeds. Farmers would be gratified could they have their lands tax free; but experience shows that to have them *weed free*, would be of far greater importance to them.—*Albany Cultivator*.

The Curculio.—Pick up carefully all the fallen fruit under your trees, and give it to your hogs. You will thereby destroy the curculio, a small insect which has caused it to fall, and which if not destroyed will perfect itself in the fallen fruit, sink in the ground, and the next spring rise and again destroy your fruit.

AUGUST.—FLOWER DEPARTMENT.

Dahlias are still objects of much attention; the uncommonly dry weather, (in the vicinity of Boston,) has checked their growth, and insects are quite numerous. Unless we have more rain this month, we fear there will be a scanty bloom. The shoots should be kept constantly tied up, and the plants neatly trimmed: occasional syringing answers a good purpose.

Roses may be budded this month. Select stocks which run freely, and good, healthy buds, and there will not be much fear of success.

Geranium cuttings put in in June, should now be potted off.

Chrysanthemums should be repotted this month, and the plants occasionally watered with liquid manure.

Tree paeonies may be grafted this month, as recommended in our last; suckers may be also taken from the old plants at this season.

Heath cuttings, put in in April or May, should now be potted off into small pots.

Pansy seed may be now sown for producing plants which will flower freely next May.

White lily roots should be taken up, divided and replanted, or they may be laid away till September, and then set out.

Verbena.—Young healthy plants, (which are better than old ones,) for preserving through the winter, should now be layered off into small pots; they will have rooted well by the first of September.

Green-house plants, of most kinds, will need overlooking this month; all that need it should be repotted, or top-dressed, and prepared for a removal to the green-house or parlor in September.

Mignonette and *stocks* may yet be sown for flowering in winter.

Orange and Lemon trees should be budded this month.

Cactuses should be propagated by cuttings now.

Camellias may be inarched this month; attend to the saving of the seeds, or they will be lost.—*Hor. Mag.*

THE BIBLE.

We do not know where there is so good a description of the Bible, in so small a compass, as is to be found in the article below from the Hartford Courier:—

A nation must be truly blessed, if it were governed by no other laws than those of this blessed book: it is so complete a system that nothing can be added to or taken from it; it contains every thing needful to be known or done; it affords a copy for a king and a rule for a subject; it gives instruction and council to a senate, authority and direction to a magistrate; it cautions a witness, requires an impartial verdict of a jury, and furnishes a judge with his sentence; it sets the husband as lord of the household, and the wife and mistress of the table; tells him how to rule and her how to manage. It entails honor to parents and enjoins obedience upon children; it prescribes and limits the sway of sovereigns, the rule of the ruler and authority of the master; commands the subjects to honor and the servants to obey; and promises the protection of its author to all who walk by its rules. It gives directions for weddings and for burials; it promises food and raiment, and limits the use of both; it points out a faithful and eternal guardian to the departing husband and father; tells him with whom to leave his fatherless children and in whom his widow is to trust, and promises a father to the former and a husband to the latter. It teaches a man how he ought to set his house in order, and how to make his will; it appoints a dowry for the wife, and entails a right of the first-born; and shows how the younger branches shall be left. It defends the right of all and reveals vengeance to the defruder, over-reacher and oppressor. It is the first book and the oldest book in the world. It contains the choicest matter, gives the best instruction, and affords the greatest pleasure and satisfactions that ever were revealed. It contains the best laws and profoundest mysteries that ever were penned. It brings the best tidings, and affords the best of comforts to the inquiring and disconsolate. It exhibits life and immortality, and shows the way to everlasting glory. It is a brief recital of all that is to come. It settles all matters in debate, resolves all doubt, and eases the mind and conscience of all their scruples. It reveals the only living and true God, and shows the way to him; and sets aside all other gods, and describes the vanity of them, and of all that put their trust on them.

THE BURLINGTON SILK WORM FRAME.

Burlington, N. J., July, 1840.

GIDEON B. SMITH, Esq.—Dear Sir,—I am desirous of informing the readers of your valuable Journal, that I have invented a frame for feeding silk worms, combining advantages so remarkable as to take away all objection to the rearing of them as a regular business, on an extensive scale. My plan is original in all its parts. It rejects the hurdle system in every particular. Henceforth I conceive hurdles and feeding shelves of no value whatever. My plan embraces the following as its prominent characteristics.

1. It secures the most thorough ventilation to all parts of the frame on which the worms are feeding, and obliges them, of necessity, to clean themselves of all their excrement and other rubbish.

2. By using branches, cut down with a grass-hook or scythe, it saves more than one-half the expense of gathering foliage and feeding it out to the worms.

3. When the foliage, stems, &c. have accumulated so high as to require removing, ten frames, each containing from 500 to 700 worms, may be cleaned in the time required to clean the hurdle, without touching a single worm, or disturbing them in scarcely the smallest degree. Indeed they are seldom conscious of being changed, so quick and gentle is the operation.

4. The whole apparatus is as portable as a quilting frame, and all the parts which require handling during the feeding season, are as portable as an umbrella, without being liable to breakage.

5. That part of the hurdle system which requires waiting for the worms to mount upon free foliage, before cleaning them, is dispensed with, and they are cleaned, (though seldom necessary on this plan,) just when the feeder pleases, without reference to anything but his own pleasure or judgment.

6. Ventilation and cleanliness are so perfectly accomplished, that disease seems out of the question, unless originating in the egg, or a sudden change of temperature.

7. The whole frame is accessible from all points, and may be taken down and handled without fatigue. No painful stooping down and reaching across a solid board shelf of three feet wide, and feeding by guess work, besides fatiguing the whole body, and discouraging one with the entire business.

8. The age, (from the spinning,) of any number of cocoons, from one hundred to a million, is identified to a day, and they are gathered with ten times the facility of the hurdle system, and by the gatherer sitting on his chair. No bushes or straw are used—the cocoons come off clean and with but little loss.

9. It is cheap—at least as cheap as the hurdle system, and when manufactured by machinery, will no doubt be cheaper. All the buyer is required to do after receiving his frame, is to put in two nails to support his posts upright. Every thing else, including the spinning apparatus, is complete to his hand.

Intelligent gentlemen, practically experienced in feeding silk worms, have united in according to my frame, all the points which I have set forth. It has, moreover, been tried, and found to be triumphantly successful. I have called it the "Burlington Silk Worm Frame," and have secured a patent for it. I am now feeding about a million of silk worms in the company's cocoonery at Burlington, where my frame may be seen in successful operation.

I believe this invention throws open a new and wide door for all to enter into the silk business. You perceive that I am sanguine, but so are all who have examined it. My mind was early satisfied of the utter inefficiency of the hurdle system, and observation and reflection produced the plan which I believe will supersede it wherever it may become known. I am making a model to send to you, and an engraved view of the frame, for your next number.

I am very respectfully yours,

EDMUND MORRIS.

EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING ON TREES.

In the *Annales d' Hort. Soc. de Paris*, vol. xxii., p. 120 to 134, an account is given of sixteen trees, which have been struck by lightning in different parts of France, at various periods, from 1813 to 1837. The effects appear to have been very different on different trees. In some, the leaves only were destroyed, in others, the leaves were but slightly injured, but strips of bark appeared to

be torn off; in some the branches were broken, and no other injury done; in some the trunks were split; and in others, no injury was done to the top of the tree, but the roots were laid bare, and torn in pieces. In several cases, where the trees were standing near houses, or hay or corn ricks, they seem to have acted as conductors to the electric fluid, and saved the cottage or the corn-stack or hayrick from being struck by the lightning. This was particularly the case where the Lombardy poplar or the silver fir had attained a great height. The author of the article, Vicomte Haricart de Thury, concludes with the following advice:

1. Travellers and country people, reapers, haymakers, &c., during the time of a thunder storm, should never take shelter under detached trees; more especially under a tree which stands at a distance from any other, such trees acting as conductors.

2. To take shelter rather under a bush, than a tree, and the lower and more spreading it is the better.

3. Never to take shelter on that side of an object, from which the wind or the storm comes, or, indeed, in the direction of the wind or the storm. Thus, supposing the storm proceeding in the direction of east and west, then the north and south side of a bush, or other sheltering objects, are to be chosen, and not the east or west side.

4. In the moment of danger, the safest way is to recline at length on the ground, choosing a furrow or ditch, if any should be at hand; but no time should be lost in searching for a furrow or ditch, or for a bush or a hedge, because the upright position, maintained during the search, is incomparably more dangerous than the horizontal one.

5. Always to bear in mind that the danger is great in proportion to the shortness of the time which elapses between appearance of the lightning and the noise of the thunder.

6. Those who cannot afford the expense of lightning conductors to their houses, farm buildings and ricks, should plant near them late growing trees such as the pyramidal oak, (*Quercus pedunculata pyramidalls*), the Lombardy poplar, (*Populus festigiata*), the cypress, the larch, the silver fir, the spruce fir, &c.—[*Annales d' Hort. de Paris*, as translated in *Gard. Mag.*]

PRACTICAL IMPROVEMENTS IN AGRICULTURE.

SIR.—It has been invariably found that, whenever the land has been effectually drained of its superabundant moisture, the manure applied to it has been of a far greater benefit—in fact that it has almost double its effect; and that the progress of improvement on a neglected farm should be first to scour and deepen the ditches, so as to secure a good outfall for the water; secondly, to drain, and then to manure. I need not remind a farmer that care must be taken in arable lands to place the drains sufficiently deep to be secure against the action of the plough. The improvement effected by draining on pasture lands is even greater than that on arable; a better description of grass is produced, and a far heavier weight of hay is grown, though at first sight the quantity may appear smaller, and it is of a more nutritious quality. The drainage too is more easily effected, and is less liable to obstruction or injury. I have within the last fortnight seen thousands of acres in the country of Somerset which if well drained would produce a fine pasture, yielding three fourths of a barren sort, worth nothing for hay, and only consumed by the cattle for the want of a better food. There are vast districts to which this mode of improvement is applicable, and the apathy which prevails on this point is truly astonishing. It is in Scotland that this practice has been carried to its greatest extent, and the advantages resulting from it have been more fully developed. In the county of Ayr, land, which was before unfit for wheat, from its extreme wetness, has yielded forty bushels per acre, and the harvest is considerably earlier than on the same land in its previous unimproved state; and there is a constant return, for the same seed and labor, far greater than when they were applied to land naturally in a wet condition. It is my intention to offer to your notice at a future time a few observations on the different modes of obtaining these results, but I wish to introduce to my brother agriculturists another useful implement of husbandry, the sub-soil plough, invented by Mr. James Smith. After draining, this has been applied most beneficially to break up the lower stratum of soil, its operation being to loosen the stiff clay that frequently lies under the stratum of earth and commonly turned over, and

thus to make interstices for the water to find its way into the drains, and also to expose the sub-soil thus moved to the operation of the atmosphere, which renders it fit for cultivation. It is then brought to the surface by a second deep ploughing, and it has been found to fertilize the land whenever the plan has been adopted. In using this instrument a furrow of six inches depth should first be turned with a common plough, and the sub-soil plough, which raises and breaks the sub-soil, but does not throw it further than the bottom of the furrow, goes along this furrow previously made; it is again followed by a common plough, which throws the active soil upon that which has been sub-soiled; and it thus remains form three to four years, being well cropped in the mean time. It should then be ploughed to a depth of sixteen inches. The cost per acre has been found to vary from 30s. to 45s. I am not aware of this plan having been followed in our immediate neighborhood, but the effects have been such as may warrant its adoption. I am, Sir, your ob't serv't,

A YEOMAN OF KENT.

English Paper.

November 8. 1839.

SOMETHING NEW.—The onerous duties of our daily calling are occasionally relieved by the pleasant employment of chronicling some useful and labor saving invention; and a case of the kind we have just been called upon to notice.

Col. James Hamilton, one of the Vice Presidents of the American Institute, a mechanic of great ingenuity and of a most praiseworthy industry, has just completed and patented a new *Saw Mill*.

Its chief recommendation is great simplicity and cheapness of construction. It is believed that the cost of making one of the largest class will not exceed two hundred dollars. With trifling expense it can be removed and re-established in any spot where the ground is tolerably even. In short, it can be taken into the midst of a forest and fully set to work with a few hours of preparation. Again, it can be used with any kind of power; but what constitutes another and one of its best recommendations is that, it can be successfully used by manual labor.

It will prove invaluable in the construction of rail roads. It can be moved to keep pace with the daily wants of the road, sawing any kind of lumber wanted in making of it; and is so simple a construction that scarcely any instruction is necessary to enable common laborers to work it. Another striking feature of its usefulness is that the logs to be sawed are not elevated much above the level of the ground; and that the saw passes through the log, instead of the log passing through the saw. This is a very great and important improvement. It saves all that vast labor of loisting up heavy logs and adjusting them in a proper place; which by the usual mode is slow and expensive, and it also saves one half of the usual space required in the common way to cut up a log in.

There are many districts of our wide spread country where the face of it is flat, and where timber abounds of the best quality, but where it is almost valueless, because of the great distance to saw mills. This invention will enable the owners of such lands to transport the boards and plank to the nearest point of navigation, and by it can successfully compete with other manufacturers of lumber.

It is called an "Improvement in Pitsawing and Slitting Machine for sawing logs into lumber and boards."—*New York Star*.

THE SUBSOIL PLOW IN THE UNITED STATES.

The enterprising proprietors of one of the Boston agricultural implement and seed stores, Messrs. Ellis & Bosson, have, at an expense of some 70 or 80 dollars, introduced one of Smith's subsoil plows; and an experiment to test its use in our soils, was made a few weeks since at Chelsea. The whole length of the plow, including beam and handles, is 15 feet; depth from bottom of beam, 19 inches; so that the depth of furrow can be from 16 to 18 inches. As it is only intended for loosening the soil, it has no mould board; while the small stones are lifted to the surface and thrown out by the action of the plow. In the spot selected for the experiment, the ground was not of the most favorable kind, being very stony; yet the plow worked well, going to the beam where the stones permitted; and some stones weighing several hundred pounds, that were completely buried in the earth, were raised to the surface. The power of the team we have not seen stated; but in England, from 4 to 8 horses are required; the number depending on the nature of the

oil. We hail the introduction of the subsoil plow, as a means of improving our heavy, wet soil, second only to draining, and a most useful auxiliary in such operations. No one who has paid attention to the roots of plants, doubts that they would run much deeper than they usually do, were the nature of the soil such as to admit it, and it is also clear that the vigor and productiveness of plants is in a great degree depending on the extent of their pasturage, or soil from which their nourishment is drawn. We trust the effects in this case will be such as to justify their adoption in all cases where the texture of the soil requires their use.—*Alb. Cul.*

HARVEST.

Husbandman, lift up thine eyes and see
How the Lord of the harvest is blessing thee!
He causes the sun on thy fields to glow;
He speaks the word, and the waters flow;
The evil and good his bounties share;
The just and unjust are still his care;
The grass at his bidding grows up around,
And herbs for the service of man abound.
The cattle are his on a thousand hills,
They quench their thirst at crystal rills
Which spring up for them at the sound of his voice,
And the forests, and mountains and valleys rejoice!
Husbandman, bow thy heart and knee,
For the Lord of the harvest calls to thee!
He calls to thee from the waving plain,
From the ripening corn, and the standing grain—
He speaks to thee in the rolling thunder,
In each passing breeze—then listen and wonder;
"Hearken, oh man, unto thee I call,
I am thy Maker, the God of all!"
Man! who go'st forth in the morning to toil,
Who repeat the fruits of the teeming soil,
As evening advances thy labors close,
And, wearied, thou seek'st the sweets of repose;
O man, ere in slumber thy pillow is press'd,
Think of the God who has given thee rest!
Tune your clear voice in a hymn of praise,
Your heart in grateful penitence raise,
And the Lord of the harvest, who cares for thee,
Thy Father, thy Friend, and Redeemer will be!

P. P.

THE HORSE.

On Eastern plains—his native land—
Free, uncontrolled, he paws the sand;
His mane streams in the desert wind,
As faints the caravan behind;
And neighing at their hapless fate,
Flings out his heels in scornful hate;
Nor stops, till at some fountain's side
He cools his bright and reeking hide;
And thinks how better off is he!
Thus matchless in his liberty!

On meadows green a lettered slave,
He still is proud, sagacious, brave;
By him the earth is tilled—the land
Yields generous crops at his command.
He leads the advance guard of war;
Brings tidings from all lands afar;
Serves faithfully till life is past,
And drags us to the tomb at last!

To Become a Judge of a Horse's Conformation the uninitiated should, in the first place, learn the names by which horsemen indicate the different parts; next he should know to what variations these parts are liable, to form, position, and development; and, to apply this in a useful purpose, he must know what are the consequences of these variations; or, in other words, what influence they have upon the horse's capacities. Written or oral instruction will afford him great assistance, but he must not expect them to make him a competent judge. He must have recourse to the horse for much that cannot be written. After obtaining what may be called the theory, he must obtain the practice, by actual observation; after learning what he is to look for, he must teach his eye to perceive the peculiarities of conformation when they are before him. This is easily managed by attentively, and in a systematic manner, examining many horses, and comparing them with each other. It requires many words and some time to describe the shapes of the horse; but an experienced eye detects beauties and imperfections in the glance of a moment. A professed dealer will single out a horse for his purpose almost the instant he sees him. But he has served a long apprenticeship before he acquires this facility, and it has been the longer that he has had few or no rules to guide him.—From occasional remarks

of more experienced hands, and from insensible noting striking peculiarities, and afterwards learning how these animals turned out, whether well or ill, he cannot but consider the properties as the consequence of the peculiarities of conformation. Many observations of this kind at length teach him what to expect from horses possessed of a certain form. It is obvious, however; that information obtained in this manner must be obtained very slowly. If there were no other method, the private purchaser could never be so well qualified to judge, for his opportunities are very limited when compared with those of the dealer. Yes, by adopting the mode mentioned in the beginning of this paragraph, he may acquire the same degree of tact in a much shorter period.—*Stewart's Advice to Purchasers of Horses.*

STEAM PLOW.

The steam plow is about being introduced into the sugar lands of British Guiana, and several are building in England for that purpose. The engine is placed on board a boat or scow, and five or six plows are moved backwards and forwards with the greatest rapidity and precision. The sugar lands of that country are divided by canals, for draining or irrigation, and thus the difficulty of moving the engine, which has hitherto been a serious one, is obviated. English plows and plowmen, were taken to the West Indies some years since, but both horses and men sunk under the burning heat, and the experiment was a failure. It is expected that the steam engine will supersede a great amount of severe peasant or slave labor, and bring large tracts under cultivation that have hitherto for the want of hands, lain idle or unproductive. Could not the plantations that line the Mississippi, and other southern rivers be worked in the same way, the boats with the engine moored in the stream, and moved as required? If practicable, the amount of product could doubtless be much increased.—*Alb. Cultivator.*

HOW TO BANISH CROWS.

We find in the Germantown Telegraph the following article describing an effectual and simple mode of banishing crows from a corn-field. The information may be useful to our farmers, at this season of the year—although we cannot say much for the hospitality of the treatment:

"As the season is now at hand when crows will become troublesome to our corn-fields, turkeys' nests, and young turkeys, I recommend the following plan to your readers, which will relieve them from their depredation. Every spring for years past, I have succeeded in catching a crow with a common steel rat trap. I open a hole about four inches deep, and ten inches wide, in which I put the trap, near the tree or fence where they usually alight. I then carefully crumble earth, free from grass or roots, over the trap, until it is entirely covered. I then put an egg near the head of the trap, and raise the earth around the hole, so that the crow cannot reach the egg, without going into the hole, one side of which is left open to enable him to do so. In endeavoring to reach the egg, he gets upon the trap, which catches him by the legs, and he is disposed of for the season. A stone should be fastened to the trap, and buried, otherwise he will, in his exertions to get away, carry it so far that it may be lost. Upon being caught he will "caw" most violently, and his companions will come to his rescue, and when they find he has been trapped, they fly to a great height, take off, and do not generally return.—Should they do so however and discover his carcass, they will again become alarmed, and will not return again for the season." Try it, farmers, and rid yourselves and your neighbors of these torments."

HOING RUTA BAGA.—An inexperienced cultivator of the ruta бага, may commonly be known by his leaving the plants about four times as thickly together as they ought to stand. On ground of any tolerable degree of fertility, the distance of one foot at least should be allowed between the roots, except they be in drills three feet asunder, when they may be suffered to stand a little nearer. If sown broadcast, eighteen inches square should be allowed to each root. If the land is rich enough, they will be so much larger in consequence of this increased space, as considerably to increase the amount of the crop, and greatly to diminish the labor of harvesting.

We have observed, on the best soil, well manured previous years, where the crop had been sowed broadcast, and two feet square allotted to each plant, roots weighing from ten to fifteen pounds, and yielding about fifteen hundred bushels an acre.

If the soil be poor, the above remarks will not of course apply, and the roots must be much nearer together, as they cannot be made to grow large, and number must be made to compensate, in a small degree though it be, for a want of magnitude.—*New Gen. Far.*

CORN CROP.—In a visit last week to the upper counties of this state, we observed that the crop of corn had been much injured by the drought, and was expected to be short. There was a heavy rain on Saturday night, but it was too late to be of much service to the crop.

The Upper Marlborough Gazette makes a similar remark relative to the crop of Corn and Tobacco in that co.

VIRGINIA IN 1617.—Transcribed from the M. S. S. in the British Museum, and copied here from that periodical of surpassing excellence, Mr. White's "Southern Literary Messenger."—The account was given by the celebrated Rolfe, the husband of Pocahontas, daughter of King Powhatan:

Now that your highness may with the more ease understand in what condition the colony standeth, I have briefly sett downe the manner of all men's several employments, the number of them, and the several places of their aboad, which places or states are all of our owne ground not so muchby conquest, which the Indians hold a just and lawfulltitle, but purchased of them freely, and they verie willingly selling it.

The places which are now possessed and inhabited are sixe.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. Henrico and the lymitts | } Members belonging to ye
Bermuda Towne a place
so called there, by reason
of the strength of the sit-
uation, were it indiffer-
ently fortified. |
| 2. Bermuda Nether | |
| 3. West and Sherley | |
| 4. James Towne | |
| 5. Kequoughtan | |
| 6. Dales-Gift | |

The generall mayne body of the planters are divided into

1. Officers.
2. Laborers.
3. Farmers.

The officers have the charge and care as well over the farmors as laborers generallie—they watch and ward for their preservacions; and that both the one and the other's busines may be daily followed to the performance of those employments, which from the one are required, and the other by covenant are bound unto. These officers are bound to maintayne themselves and families with food and rayment by their owne and their servants' industrie.

The laborers are of two sorts. Some employed only in the general works, who are fedd and clothed out of the store—others, specially artificers, as smiths, carpenters, shoemakers, taylors, tanners, &c., doe worke in their professions for the colony, and maintayne themselves with food and apparrell, having time lymitted them to till and manure their ground.

The farmors live at most ease—yet by their good endeavours bring yearlie much plentie to the plantation. They are bound by covenant, both for themselves and servants, to maintayne your Ma'tie's right and title in that kingdom, against all foreigne and domestique enemies. To watch and ward in the townes where they are resident. To do thirty-one days service for the colony, when they shalbe called thereunto—yet not at all tymes, but when their owne busines can best spare them. To maintayne themselves and families with food and rayment—and every farmer to pay yearlie into the magazine, for himself and every man servant, two barrells and a half a piece of their best Indian wheat, which amounteth to twelve bushells and a half of English measure. Thus briefly have I sett downe every man's particular employment and manner of living; albeit, lest the people who generallie are bent to covett after gaine, especially having tasted of the sweete of their labors—should spend too much of their tyme and labor in planting tobacco, knowne to them to be verie vendible in England, and so neglect their tillage of corne, and fall into want thereof, it is provided for—by the providence and care of Sir Thomas Dale—that no farmer or other—who must maintayne themselves—shall plant any tobacco, unless he shall yearely manure, set and maintayne for himself and enery man servant two acres of ground with corne, which doing they may plant as much tobacco as they will, els all their tobacco shalbe forfeite to the colony—by which meanes the magazin shall yearely be

sure to receive their rent of corn; to maintain those who are fed thereout, being but a few, and many others, if need be; they themselves will be well stored to keep their families with overplus, and reap tobacco enough to buy clothes and such other necessities as are needful for themselves and household. For an easy laborer will keep and tend two acres of corn, and cure a good store of tobacco—being yet the principal commodity the colony for the present yieldeth. For which, as for other commodities, the council and company for Virginia have already sent a ship thither, furnished with all manner of clothing, household stuff and such necessities, to establish a magazine there, which the people shall buy at easy rates for their commodities—they selling them at such prices that the adventurers may be no losers. This magazine shall be yearly supplied to furnish them, if they will endeavor, by their labor, to maintain it—which will be much beneficial to the planters and adventurers, by interchanging their commodities, and will add encouragement to them and others to persevere and follow the action with a constant resolution to uphold the same.

The number of neat cattle, horses and goats, which were alive in Virginia at Sir Thomas Dale's departure thence:

Cowes,		
Heifers,	83	
Cow calves,		
Steeres,	41	
Bulles,	20	
		in all } 144.

Memorand: 20 of the cowes were great with calves at his departure.

Horses,	3	
Mares,	3	
Goates,		
and		
Kiddes,		
		male and female, in all } 216.

Hoggs, wild and tame, not to be nombred.

Poultry, great plenty.

LATE NEWS EXPECTED—The President steam ship was below at New York on Sunday—she will bring late and important intelligence as to the result of the harvest in England, which may materially affect the prices of Flour and Grain. So, farmers, be on the alert.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Flour.—There is nothing new to note in the market for Howard street flour. Holders are generally asking \$5.37½. There is but little inquiry for the article, and no transactions have taken place that we are advised of above \$5.25. The receipt price continues at about \$5.12½. Sales of City Mills Flour this morning at \$5.50. Some holders, however, ask \$5.75. Sales of Susquehanna Flour at \$5.37½.

Grain.—The Wheat market opened this morning with briskness, and parcels were readily taken both by millers and shippers. Sales of good Pa. old wheats were made to-day at 1.14½, 15c. New Md. and Va. reds were taken at 10c to 1.12½ for fair to prime parcels. Sales of good new Md. white at 1.13c. Family flour white is worth 1.20c. Sales of Md. white corn to-day at 49a50c. We quote Md. yellow at 50a 51c. Sales of Va. straw color at 48c, and of Va. white at 49c. A sale Md. Rye to-day, a small lot, at 60c.—A sale of old Pa. from store at 65c. Sales of new Md. Oats at 25a26c.

Fish.—Mackerel are in very limited demand. We quote No. 3 at \$6 and No. 4 at \$5 per bbl. The market is bare of Nos. 1 and 2. The stock of Shad is decreasing, and holders are now pretty firm at \$8.—Herrings sell freely at \$2.75 per bbl.

Molasses.—A small lot of Porto Rico in bbls. was sold to-day at auction at 30 cts.

Cattle.—There has been a large number of Beef cattle in market this week, and the demand has been good at prices averaging about the same as last week. On Monday fully 600 head were offered and sold at \$2.50 to \$3.37½ per 100 lbs. live weight, which is equal to \$5 a \$6.75 nett. Of these about 350 were taken by the city butchers, and the balance by speculators, for the northern markets. We quote \$5 to \$6.75 as the extremes, with the remark that but few were sold at either of these rates, and that by far the largest portion were sold at \$6 to \$6.50 per 100 lbs. for fair to prime quality. We quote Live Hogs at \$5.50 per 100 lbs. in small lots.

Sugars.—The only auction sale this week took place to-day, when 51 hhd. Porto Rico were sold at \$7.20 a \$7.50.

Tobacco.—There has been a brisk demand throughout the week for all descriptions of Maryland, and as the receipts have been pretty large, transactions have been quite extensive, embracing nearly all received during the week which was not limited as to price, and much of that previously remaining on hand. The prices which have prevailed fully support former rates. Desirable lots occasionally bringing a fraction

more. We continue to quote, inferior and common \$3.50 a \$4.50; middling to good \$5 a \$6, good \$6.50 a \$8; and fine \$8 a \$13. Ohio has also been in fair demand, the transactions as reported to us amounting to about 450 hhd. within the range of quotations, viz, inferior and common \$4 a \$4.50, middling \$5; good \$5.50 a \$6.50; fine red \$7 a \$8; do. wrapery \$8 a \$12; and fine yellow \$7.50 a \$10. The bulk of the sales has been at \$6 a \$8. The inspections of the week comprise 919 hhd. Maryland; 322 hhd. Ohio; and 15 hhd. Virginia—total 1256 hhd.

Wool.—There have been but few transactions this week and prices are without change. We note a sale of a mixed lot of common qualities, part washed and part unwashed, at 18 to 28 cents per lb.—*Amer.*

At New Orleans, Aug. 6.—If any change is to be noticed since our last, it is perhaps an increased dullness in all departments of trade. The arrivals of Western Produce have been somewhat more abundant and in some articles a very slight change in prices is perceptible. Cotton—Liverpool Classification. Louisiana and Mississippi—Ordinary 64a74; middling 8a84; fair 9a10. Tennessee and N. Alabama—64a7; 74a74; 84a9. The transactions in Tobacco only amount to about 50 hhd. at former prices. Holders are firm and have somewhat advanced their pretensions. The former quotations of Sugar are well maintained at 44a64c for a very superior article.

At Charleston, Aug 15th, about 400 bales of Cotton sold at previous rates. Sales of Md. Oats at 33a34c. Sales of 3000 bushels Va. Corn at 60c. Sales of 400 bbls new Howard street flour at \$6a6.25. Sales of Rice at 24a44.

At Mobile, Aug. 11th, Flour was up to \$10 per bbl. with sales by the 50 bbls. Holders were firm at \$10.50, with a light supply. Sales of prime white Corn at 1.05c per bush; some holders ask 1.12c; by retail, sales are making at 1.25.

At Lynchburg, Aug 13, the extreme prices of passed Tobacco, \$5.50a16; inferior to common 5.50a6.50; common to good 6.50a7.50; good to fine 7.50a8.50; good to fine manufacturing 8a12; extra quality do 12a16; lugs according to quality 3a5.50. The quantity increased, and inspections exceeded 11,000 hhd; probably they may reach 13,000 this season. The demand very good, and the market animated at the above prices.

At Danville, August 7th, extreme prices of passed Tobacco \$3.85a8; inferior to common 3.85a5; common to good 5.50a7; good and fine shipping 7a8; good and fine manufacturing (none in market).

At Petersburg, (Va.) Friday, the tobacco market animated without any change in price. Fine red wheat sold at 1.04c, and prime white was worth 1.10c.

At Winchester, August 13.—Flour.—Begins to come in more freely, still the supply is small. It sold yesterday on receipt of advices per Great Western at \$4.60. Wheat and flour had advanced in England but not sufficient to justify shipments from this country.

Grain.—Some few lots of wheat have come in, which brought from 85 to 90c; Oats are now in demand at 25 cents; considerable inquiry for Rye, would command 45 cents; inquiry for Corn for retailing purposes has been considerable. None in market, as holders are disposed to see the result of the young crop.

At Richmond, August 14, the Tobacco market was slightly depressed, and prices unsettled—stock small. Small sales of old country Flour at \$5½. Wheat \$1a1.05 per bushel for prime transient parcels—\$1.10 for desirable crops. Corn 45c per bushel and very dull—a late sale at that price on a long credit; a sale at 47 cts. Oats 27a30 cents.

At Boston, August 13, the Flour market was very quiet, and no sales of much importance made.—Holders ask higher prices than buyers are willing to give. 300 bbls. Ohio sold at the close, \$5.31½, cash. Cotton, no change; steady demand, chiefly for small lots. Molasses—More firmness manifested by holders of distilling, and prime retailing scarce. Sugars in fair demand, and prices sustained. The Corn trade remains in the same state as it did at the close of yesterday; white 56c; yellow flat 58c; cargo sales of the latter at that price.

New York Flour Market.—The New York Express of Wednesday says:—The operations in Flour since, and within the last month, have been unusually large for export. On the arrival of the Queen, it was generally known that orders had come out, and they were kept close till they were all filled at five dollars and under. On the arrival of the Great Western, it was generally known that large orders were received, and already over twenty thousand barrels have been purchased in this market, at an average of five and a quarter dollars. The export from the news received by these two steamers may be set down at fifty thousand barrels, amounting in value to a quarter of a million of dollars. This demand coming at a time when the stock was very much reduced, and prices very low, has helped the market very much, and has carried up prices nearly seventy five cen s. Flour is yet very low. It is rare, indeed, that we see it as low as it is at present.

The export of over fifty thousand barrels of Flour to England is quite a help, as it gives so much employment to vessels, and assists in keeping down the rate of Exchange.

Nearly thirty thousand dollars in Indiana Bonds, bearing an interest of five per cent. were sold yesterday at 71a72 per cent. In the present state of the money market, this shows great want of confidence, particularly as Merchants' paper is now discounted freely at 6 per cent.

The Boston Atlas of Tuesday says:—The news by the Great Western produced quite a sensation among the Flour dealers, and most of them declined naming a price for large lots. Some few parcels were taken at about former rates, and prime brands at 4 advance. A lot of 500 hhd. Genesee, a common article, was sold at \$6, and 5 or 6 lots of 100 bbls. each, good brands, at \$5½. The market will be regulated by the next mail's advices. No change in Grain—Corn firm and but little afloat. The Cotton trade is slightly depressed by the Liverpool advices, but stocks are light, and prices are not likely to be much affected. Molasses, no arrivals to-day, and the market unchanged. Teas firm. Sugars fully sustain late reported prices.

Philadelphia, August 15.—Sales of Cotton during the week have been made to some extent, principally for export, say 5 a 600 bales, of which 200 Upland were at 10½c per lb. cash; the stock has increased. Flour and Meal fully maintain the late advance. Sales of 2000 bbls. Pennsylvania flour at \$5.50; Ohio \$5.1-8a5.18½ for bbls in good order; rye flour \$3; 600 bbls Brandywine corn meal at \$3.18½. Cleared this week 3210 bbls superior Flour; 485 hhd and 1020 bbls corn meal; rye meal 641 bbls. Wheat in demand to execute foreign orders, and sales have been made on Schuylkill of 4000 bushels Pennsylvania (mostly via Tidewater Canal) at 1.16 and 1.17c per bushel; early in the week sales were made of fair quality at 1.12½a1.14c bushel; rye has been sold at 65c per bushel for Pennsylvania, and 61c for Delaware; yellow Corn, afloat, 54a55c; white do 52a53c; sales equal to 10,000 bushels. Old oats, prime, are wanted for export, and would command 28a30c; sales of new at 24a 25c. Cleared this week 3200 bushels Corn. Sales of Bacon this week embrace over 200 hhd; the stock is now light and little more is expected from the West. Shoulders brought 7c; sides 8a8½; hams 10½; shipping hams, covered, 12a12½ cents per lb. Lard dull at 11½c. Pork, mess, \$15a16, prime \$13a per bbl. Tar is scarce and on the rise; sales at \$2a 2.25 per bbl. Turpentine, soft, \$2.50 per bbl; spirits turpentine, sales at 28c per gallon. Rosin, 2000 bbls sold at \$1.25 per bbl cash. Pitch, no change. The stock of Molasses in importers' hands very light, and prices firm at last advance; sales Cuba Muscovado at 27c. Sugars continue in demand, and prices fully sustained, with a further advance in some kinds; sales of 200 boxes Matanzas at 84c; 100 do white do at 10½c; 325 bbls Brazils at 9c, 4 mos; 50 boxes St. Jagu white 10½; and 75 hhd New Orleans at 63a7c per lb. Tobacco has been in fair request, and above 200 hhd have changed hands at full prices, about half of which was for export; staid sold at 44a6c; prime 9c; an import of north side Cuba is held at 18c. Manufactured finds early sale. All kinds of live stock dull and supply ample; arrived 580 head fat cattle, at from \$6a7, about 90 left over; 150 cows and calves at \$15 a30; a few superior mixed cows with calves, brought \$35a 40. Sheep plenty and dull at \$1.25a2.25. 725 hogs at 5a5½. The receipts of Wool fair, and sales made to manufacturers to some extent for prime Saxony at 40a45c; American full blood 37a40; ¾ blood 33a37; ½ do 30a33; ¼ and common 25a28c per lb.

At Alexandria, Friday, Flour was \$5½.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THE SCOURS.

I had a mare that had the scours so bad, that it reduced her to such a state of debility, that she could not get up and down; and the final result was, that her hoofs came off, and new ones grew out. I tried every thing that I had seen prescribed in the Farmer and Cultivator, without success. The young men that worked my farm, then procured the leaves and roots of the red, not the black raspberry, and made strong tea of it, and gave it to the beast three times a day. In a few days she got upon her feet without assistance, and the result was, a perfect cure.

A. H. N.

BLOODED STOCK FOR SALE.

No. 1. A 3-4 blooded Mare; she is a dark sorrel, about 16 hands high, 9 years old, and in foal by a thorough bred race horse.

No. 2. A bright sorrel Filly, 2 years old, out of No. 1, and got by the splendid thorough bred race horse, "The Captain." See The Captain's pedigree, &c.

No. 3. A bright sorrel Filly, 1 one year old, and full sister to No. 2, also an exact match.

No. 4. A bay Colt out of No. 1, and got by Young Sir James; he by Sir James, &c. &c. Any person wishing to purchase the above can know pedigree by applying to

GEO. T. MASON,

Georgetown, D. C.

Also, a splendid Bay Horse, 7 years old, upwards of 16 hands high, and rides well, sound, and well broken to single harness—the above can be bought at moderate prices, if immediate application be made as above.

aug 30 3t

A JENNY FOR SALE.

She has been used as a riding animal for the ladies of the family of the present owner, who has no farther use for her; she is well spoken of, and will be sold at the low price of \$30. Apply to

aug 20

SAML. SANDS, American Farmer office.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

ASHES—Slacked,	10	SUGARS—	
COFFEE—Ha. lb.	9 1/4	Hav. wh. 100lb. 10	a 12 00
Rio	9 1/4	do brown	7 00a 8 00
COTTON—N. Car. lb.	8 1/4	N. Orleans	5 00a 7 00
Virgin, good, lb.		LIME—Burnt,	35 a 40
Upland,	8 a 11	PROVISIONS—	
Alabama	00 a 00	Beef, Balt. mess,	15 00
Louisiana, pri.	9 a 11 1/4	Pork, do do	16 75
Tennessee	8 a 9	do prime	14 50
FEATHERS—		Bacon, country as.	lb 8a 8 1/4
Am. geese, lb.	40 a 50	Hams, Balt. cured	11 1/4
FISH—		Middl's, do do	8 1/2
Shad, No. 1, bl.	8 00	Lard, West. & Balt.	11 1/4
Herrings	2 75	Butter, in kegs, No. 2,	13 1/4
BEANS, white	1 25a 1 37	Cheese, in casks, lb.	9a 12 1/2
Peas, black eye	1 50a—	RICE—pr 100 lb.	3 75a 4 00
Corn meal, kt. d.	bbl 3 00	SALT—Liv. gr. bush.	35
do.	bhd.	SEEDS—Clover do.	9 1/2a 10 50
Chopped Rye	100lb. 1 60	Timothy do.	0 00 a 2 50
Ship stuff, bush.	36a 00	TEAS—Hyson, lb.	56a 1 00
Shorts,	13 a 14	Y. Hyson	37a 74
NAVAL STORES—		Gunpowder	60a 1 00
Pitch, bbl	1 75	Imperial	55 a 60
Tar,	1 50a 1 75	WAGON FREIGHTS—	
PLASTER PARIS—		To Pittsburgh	100lb. 1 00
Cargo, ton,	3 31	To Wheeling,	1 25
Ground, bbl.	1 37a 1 50		

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The Subscriber will receive orders for his fall litters of pure Berkshire Pigs, bred from the stock of Col. Bement and Mr. Loeving, of Albany, N. Y., and importations from England. He will also have a few Tuscaroras, bred from pure Berkshire and China stock. They will be ready for delivery from 1st to 15th Oct. Address ag 13 JNO. P. E. STANLEY, Baltimore, Md.

AYRSHIRE BULL CALF

For sale, a most beautiful Ayrshire BULL CALF, gotten in Scotland, and calved here last February—he is a most splendid animal, and will be sold deliverable in this city for \$150. Such an opportunity for an animal of the kind seldom offers.

ALSO

TWO beautiful full bred BOAR PIGS, of the genuine BERKSHIRE BREED, from a boar and sow selected in person by a gentleman of this city, well known for his superior taste in the selection of animals, from Mr. Bement's stock, near Albany—price \$15 each—4 months old,—deliverable in this city. Apply to ag 13. SAML SANDS, American Farmer office.

WANTED, A SITUATION AS SUPERINTENDENT

Of a farm, by a single man who is highly recommended for his practical, as well as theoretical knowledge of agriculture and horticulture. Any gentleman having an extensive estate, wanting such a person, will probably find in the advertiser one peculiarly qualified for such duties, if immediate application is made to S. Sands, American Farmer office ag 4

SEED WHEAT.

250 bushels GOLDEN ROCK WHEAT
400 bushels GARDEN WHEAT
150 bushels MOUNTAIN WHITE do.

FOR SALE,

800 bushels SEED WHEAT of very superior quality, of the above denomination. The Rye and Cocksle has been carefully taken out and entirely clear of Garlic. Any part of this wheat will be delivered at Berlin or Knoxville depot, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The Rock Wheat at \$1 75—the Garden and White Wheat at \$1 25. Applicants must send their bags, with their names thereon.

Apply to WM. R. STUART, esq. Baltimore, or to the subscriber, by mail, directed to Petersville, Frederick county, Md.

JAS. L. HAWKINS.

N. B.—This wheat will be ready for delivery on the 25th August. jy 29 9t

BERKSHIRE PIGS.—The subscriber is authorized to receive orders for full bred Berkshire Pigs, deliverable in this city in a few weeks, at reasonable prices. Also Tuscaroras. S. SANDS, Am. Farmer office. jy 8

ROBERTS' SILK MANUAL.

The Fourth edition of this valuable work is now published and ready for delivery. It contains upwards of 100 large octavo pages, and embraces every information needed by the silk culturist from the planting and rearing of the mulberry to the making and dyeing of Sewings & Twists; the plan of constructing coconeries, feeding silkworms, the process of feeding the worms, ventilation of their apartments, apportionment of food, and in fine, every thing necessary to the acquisition of a silk culturist is lucidly treated. A large edition has been nearly disposed of since about the 1st January, and the present has been issued to supply an order from the legislature of Pennsylvania for a considerable number for gratuitous distribution in that commonwealth, by the recommendation of the committee on agriculture, who gave it their decided approbation and recommendation over every other work published on the subject. The late Governor of Maryland also recommended it in a special message to the legislature, for distribution among the people, and it also received the commendation of the committee on agriculture of the H. of R. of the Congress of the U. S. A large edition is now published, and all orders from a distance can be promptly filled. A liberal discount will be made to the trade. Price 37 1/2 cts p-r single copy. Address S. SANDS, Balt. Md.

FOR SALE—2 Berkshire & Chester Boars, 3 months old, the product of the best stock in the country—price \$8 each.

Also a young 15-16 Durham Bull, price \$60, if application is made immediately; he is white, spotted with red. Apply at this office. jy 8 3t

HUSSEY'S CORN SHELLER AND HUSKER.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now engaged in manufacturing these celebrated machines; they are now so well known that it is not deemed necessary here to enlarge on their merits further than to say, that the ordinary work is 40 bushels of shelled corn per hour, from corn in the husk, and one hundred bushels per hour when it is previously husked. Abundant testimony to the truth of this can be given if required, as well as of the perfect manner in which the work is done. His machine could be made to do double this amount of work, but it would be necessarily expensive and unwieldy, besides, experience has often shown that a machine of any kind may be rendered comparatively valueless by any attempt to make it do too much, this therefore, is not intended to put the corn in the bag, but to be exactly what the farmer requires at the low price of \$5 dollars.

The subscriber also informs the public, that he continues to manufacture Ploughs of every variety, and more particularly his patent self sharpening plough, which is in many places taking the place of ploughs of every other kind. He also manufactures Martineau's Iron Horse Power, which for beauty, compactness and durability, has never been surpassed. The subscriber being the proprietor of the patent right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia, these horse powers cannot be legally sold by any other person within the said district.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH, corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, a No. 30, Pratt street. Baltimore, Jan. 22, 1840. 1 v

DURHAM CALVES.

FARMERS, and others, wishing to procure the above valuable breed of cattle, at MODERATE prices, can be supplied at all seasons of the year, with calves of mixed blood, from dams that are good MILKERS, by applying any day, Sun-days excepted, at

Chesnut Hill Farm,

three miles from the city, on the York Turnpike Road, and near the first toll-gate. PETER BLATCHLEY, Manager.

For sale, as above, a pair of sound, well broke and handsome CARRIAGE HORSES, and a pair of first rate WORK HORSES. Orders for the above addressed to SAML. SANDS, publisher of the "Farmer," will be promptly attended to. April 29, 1840—1 y.

JOHN T. DURDING & CO.

Offer to the public generally, a large stock of ploughs, embracing all the most approved kinds—Self-sharpeners, Wiley, Beach, New-York, Hillside, &c; Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Page's Corn and Seed Dropper, Wheat Fan and Grain Cradle, with a general assortment of useful articles. Castings for ploughs and machinery of all descriptions furnished to order by the pound or ton. Repairs done with neatness and despatch. Those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Prices on all articles made on the most pleasing terms. Grant and Ellicott-streets, rear of Dinsmore and Kyle's. fe 26

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The Subscriber acknowledges with gratitude the liberal patronage he has received from the public since the establishment of his Repository in 1825.

During this long period he has studied successfully his own interest by identifying them with the interest of his customers in being prompt and faithful in the execution of their orders.

His present facilities for manufacturing agricultural implements, are not surpassed by any other establishment in this country, he can therefore afford them on as reasonable terms as any other person for the same quality of work. His present stock of implements are extensive both in quality and variety to which he would invite the attention of those who wish to purchase.

A liberal discount will be made to all cash purchasers, and those who purchase to sell again.

The following names are some of his leading articles, viz: His PATENT CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS, wood and iron frames but all with his patent double eccentric feeders with or without extra Knives, prices varying from \$33 to \$110, subject to cash discount, he challenges the world to produce a better machine for cutting long forage. Myer's WHEAT FAN and ELLIOTT'S PATENT HORIZONTAL WHEAT FANS, both a very superior article. Fox & Borland's PATENT THRASHING MACHINES and Martineau's PATENT HORSE POWERS, also super or articles.—A great variety of PLOUGHS, wrought and cast Steels, of all sizes and prices; Gid-on Davis's improved PLOUGHS, of Davis's own make of Patterns, which are sufficiently known to the public not to require recommendation; 100 CORN CULTIVATORS, also expanding CULTIVATORS, both iron and wood frames, and new plan; TOBACCO CULTIVATORS.

F. H. Smith's PATENT LIME SPREADERS, the utility of which has been made known to the public; together with a general assortment of FARMING IMPLEMENTS; PLOUGH CASTINGS of every description and superior quality kept constantly on hand at retail or by the ton; also, MACHINE and other CASTINGS furnished at short notice and on reasonable terms, his Iron Foundry being furnished with the best materials and experienced workmen with ample machinery running by steam power for turning and fitting up machinery.

ALSO—Constantly on hand D. Landreth's superior GARDEN SEEDS;—In store POTATOES and common SEED OATS, TIMOTHY and HERDS SEEDS all of superior quality.—All orders will be promptly attended to. JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,

Farmers' Repository, Pratt street,
Near the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Depot.

TURNIP SEED FOR 1840.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr. and Co. have just received from their Seed Garden, 1200 lbs. WHITE FLAT and RED TOP TURNIP SEED, raised from selected roots of the finest quality, directions for sowing, management, etc. furnished with each package.

In Store. RUTA BAGA, DALE'S Hybrid, White Dutch, Tankard, yellow Aberdeen and French, white Globe and Norfolk Turnip Seeds. Also for Summer and Early Fall Sowing, Dwarf Beans, and Cucumber for pickling, Early Cabbage, Kale, Cauliflower, Corn Salad, Endive, Lettuce, Radish, Spinach, etc. etc. jy 15 4t

LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N. B. Wood received in payment at market price. ap 22, 3m

E. J. COOPER & Co.

THRASHING MACHINES, HORSE POWERS, &c.

Robert Sinclair, Jr. & Co., Light, near Pratt street wharf, are now prepared to supply any number of THRASHING MACHINES & HORSE POWERS that may be called for. The increased demand for these Machines since last season has determined them to add additional force to their manufacture, which will insure against disappointing those who wish to purchase. If required certificates can be furnished from numerous farmers in this and the adjoining States, which testify to their superior strength, durability and correctness of principal. Directions for putting them up, management, &c. will be furnished with each machine which may be understood by the most illiterate.

Also for sale—Ploughs, Agricultural Machinery, Garden & Field Seeds, Trees & Plants, embracing a large and general assortment. jy 4t

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber having given his attention to the improvement of farming implements for the last year, flatters himself that he has been successful in improving the following articles:—

A machine for planting cotton, corn, beans, ruta-baga, carrots, turnips, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds. He is so well satisfied with the operation of this machine, and the flattering prospects of a large sale, that he has made arrangements to have 30 machines built per week. The testimonials of gentlemen that have examined and witnessed the operation, will clearly show to the farmer that it is no humbug. The price of this machine will be \$25. The money will be refunded to the purchaser if the machine does not give satisfaction.

A machine for husking, shelling, separating, winnowing and putting in the bag, corn, or any kind of grain. It will husk, shell, clean, and put in the bag, 600 bushels of corn per day, or 2000 bushels after the husk is taken off. The same machine will, by shifting cylinders, thresh 200 bushels of wheat, and put it in the bag perfectly clean. This machine will cost about \$200. It occupies less room than the common threshing machine, and requires about two third the speed—and not more than 4 horses to drive it.—The husking and shelling part of this machine is the same as Mr. Obed Hussey's, except that the cylinder is one solid piece of cast iron, instead of several pieces bolted and hooked together. The other points are a new arrangement, for which the subscriber is about to take a patent. Certificates that the machine will perform what is above stated, can be produced from gentlemen that have seen the machine in operation at the south.

The attention of the public is again called to the Ditching Machine, which has been now in successful operation more than one year, and that more than 20 miles of ditch has been cut with one machine the last season, by one man and one horse.

A horse power made more on the original plan of the stationary power, which is admitted by farmers and mechanics to be the best, as there is less friction, and of course more power. The only difference is that the machine is made so as to be portable, by being easily taken apart, and carried from place to place; by taking out a few bolts, it is moved easier than the common machine: the first driving wheel is 10 feet in diameter, working in to the pinion 14 inches in diameter; on the same shaft of this pinion is a bevel wheel 24 feet in diameter, working in pinion 8 in. in diameter; on this shaft it is a cone of pulleys of different sizes, so as to give different speeds required. We can have 1200 revolutions per minute of a 5 inch pulley, or reduce the speed to 19 turns per minute. It is of sufficient strength for 6 or 8 horses. The casting of this machine will weigh about 850 pounds; the price will be \$130—one for 2 or 4 horses will cost about 75 to \$100, built on the same plan.

A machine for morticing posts and sharpening rails for fences, and also for sawing wood in the woods, and planing any kind of scantling or boards, can be seen at my shop in Lexington, near Liberty street, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning shop—This machine will be made to order and will cost \$150.

A machine for boring holes in the ground for posts, improved lately, and warranted to be a good article—Price \$5.

Also machines for mechanics, Morticing and Planing machines; Tenning do; Gear Drill Stocks, Hatchet Drills, Screw Slaters, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arrows, and benches for tenoning the same, of various kind, and for various uses; Cutting and cleaning chisels for morticing machines.

The subscriber tenders his thanks to the farmers and mechanics of Baltimore and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by strict attention to his business, to receive from the liberal and enterprising mechanics and farmers, (whose motto is to keep up with the times,) an equal share of their patronage.

Inquire of Edward & Cobb, No. 7, N. Charles street, Baltimore, or of the subscriber, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning shop, No. 29, Lexington, near Liberty street. GEORGE PAGE.